

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1A6a

SUBJECT Political Information: Soviet Citizens Association (SCA) in Shanghai

INFO. [REDACTED]

DIST. 24 October 1947

PAGES 10

SUPPLEMENT

ATTACHMENTS: 5 organizational charts

ORIGIN 25X1A6a

25X1X6

25X1A6a [REDACTED] The following report was compiled [REDACTED] 25X1X6 from informant and published sources. The names of committees, commissions, departments, sections, circles, brigades, etc. used throughout this report are those names used most frequently in informant and press reports over a period of four months, 1 May-1 September 1947.

The present large-scale repatriation of Soviet citizens from China is resulting in many changes in the SCA, both in structure and personnel; for this reason a list of personnel of the SCA and cooperation of the SCA with Chinese or other foreign organizations is not included in this report.

(See SO-6954 for a report of the Soviet Citizens Association's general elections in Shanghai. See Shanghai Note at end of this report for an explanation of the five attached charts.)

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

1. The first success of actual Soviet influence in the White Russian Community in Shanghai occurred in 1936 when the Soviet Citizens Club was organized with the help of the personnel of the Soviet Consulate General and other Soviet Government agencies. The first meeting of the Committee for the organization of the Club in Shanghai was held on 12 December 1936, at which time the Committee decided to establish and operate the Soviet Citizens Club (Klub Grazhdan USSR) on Route de Crouchy. At that time there were only about 131 members, mostly wealthy Jewish people from the USSR. Gradually the club grew and began to have a few active "circles" (krushok) such as Arts, Cultural, Theatrical, Sport. Dances, plays and concerts were sponsored, and "brigades" (Brigada) or teams were organized to help the club in its general activities.
2. When the Japanese attacked Shanghai in 1937, the Club was forced to stop its activities temporarily and the club premises were taken over by the Soviet Consulate. In November 1937, however, a new building was leased for the Club on Avenue Foch. From that time the Club grew rapidly. During 1941-1943 new committees were created, such as the "Press Committee," the "Red Cross Committee" and the "Committee for Sending Parcels to Red Army Men." These activities, opposed by French authorities and later by the Japanese, continued regardless of this opposition. At this time the Association of Friends of the Red Cross (Obshchestvo Druzei Krasnago Kresta) (ODRK) was the most successful and most active Soviet organization in Shanghai.

CLASSIFICATION

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The 1941 membership list contained names of about 140 members of the Brit-Trumpeldor, Jewish Revisionist-Zionist Organization, who were admitted as "members with some rights as regular members of the Club."

3. By 1944 the Club had over 2,000 members, many of whom were rather poor financially; these members were given financial, medical and material aid through the Club's Welfare Department, which had been recently organized. After V-J Day, when the majority of Shanghai's white Russian emigrants decided to become Soviet citizens, the Club's membership increased and by the end of 1945 there were over 4,000 members.
4. The Soviet Citizens Club was the center of all Soviet activities in Shanghai until 24 April 1946 when a new over-all Soviet organization, the Soviet Citizens Association (SCA) (Obshchestvo Grazhdan USSR), was voted into existence by a mass meeting held by Soviet Government authorities (the consulate, Torgpredstvo, Exportkhleb, etc.). The purpose of the organization was the control of the life of the Soviet community in Shanghai through the organization of the SCA according to Soviet standards and the indoctrination and preparation of members for a Soviet (Communist) way of life (for an expected return to the Soviet Union). Membership in the SCA was compulsory for all Soviet citizens. According to a prearranged program indirectly backed by most of the Soviet officials in the city, the organizational structure of the SCA was set up along party and professional union lines. Since the SCA was not openly a party organization, VKP(b) /⁷ Soюзnii Kommunisticheskii Partii (Bolshevikii)—All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) affiliation had to be carefully concealed in the activities of various overt departments, circles, etc., where Party workers performed party work covertly. (See dotted lines, Attachment I.)

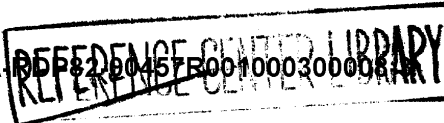
ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

5. From the beginning the SCA was administered by the Executive Committee and the Revision Commission. The Executive Committee and the Revision Commission, called Plenum (i.e., Standing Committee), meet every three months to discuss previous activities and to issue new directives. These directives are carried out by the Sekretariat, which is the permanent governing body of the SCA. Various organizational problems and tasks are handled by specially appointed Committees which cooperate with both the Plenum and the Sekretariat. The Sekretariat is managed by a Secretary, Association Secretaries and office personnel; it administers all the affairs of the organization through Departments (Otdel), Sections (Otdeleniya, Podotdel), Committees (Komitet), Teams (Brigada), Sectors, and other sub-divisions which are created according to specific or momentary needs. The term Aktiv is applied to the entire personnel from the Presidium of the Annual Meeting down through departments and other sub-divisions of the SCA, and the officials of the SCA are called Aktivists. Department Chiefs (Leaders) are usually members of the Executive Committee or the Revision Commission. (See Attachment I.)
6. At the present time, i.e. since the June 1947 elections, the SCA has the following Departments (Otdel-i): Washington Note: usually translated "section."
 - (1) Organization (Organizatsionny Otdel)
 - (2) Cultural (Kulturny Otdel)
 - (3) Education (Prosvetitelny Otdel)—Schools
 - (4) Social Welfare (Blagotvoritelny Otdel)
 - (5) Health Protection (Otdel Zdravokhraneniya)
 - (6) Repatriation (Z⁷ Repatriatsionny Otdel)
 - (7) Management and Property (Ekonomicheskoe-Khozaistvenny Otdel)
 - (8) Finance and Planning (Finansovo-Planovy Otdel)
 - (9) Economic and Technical (Ekonomicheskoe-Tekhnicheskii Otdel)

Organization Department (Organizatsionny Otdel, also called Orgotdel)

7. The Organization Department forms cadres of responsible SCA workers for conducting work and prepares them for taking over leading positions within all Soviet and pro-Soviet organizations. For this purpose the Orgotdel organizes schools, courses, etc., brings up members from lower classes of workers and trains them in theory and practice for service within Soviet organizations. This Department is also charged

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with the preparation, methods and the work itself among Soviet citizens for the purpose of their inclusion in the Soviet (Communist) orbit and its revolutionary activities. It prepares and handles various celebrations of Soviet events and other activities of this type, organizes the collection of funds and materials for various Soviet organizations (Red Cross, LOPR, etc.) and campaigns, defining various Soviet interests.

8. In order to achieve these and other similar objectives, the Orgotdel helps in solving cultural, educational, political and economic problems of the membership. To be able to conduct these activities, the Orgotdel trains special instructors who, after the completion of their training, are assigned to various Soviet and pro-Soviet organizations where they execute orders issued by the Sekretariat through the Orgotdel.
9. The Organization Department is known to be sub-divided into the following Sections:
 - (1) Elections (Credentials)
 - (2) Instructors
 - (3) Membership Drives
 - (4) Arbitration between Members
 - (5) Liaison With Other Soviet Organizations
 - (6) Liaison With Foreign Organizations
 Other Sections are organized according to specific needs and/or tasks.
10. In addition to these known subdivisions the Orgotdel has at its disposal "brigades" whose set-up follows the general Section pattern. The Orgotdel follows in general the lines of the Orgburo of the VKP(b).

Cultural Department (Kulturny Otdel, also called Kultotdel)

11. The Cultural Department is charged with educational and cultural work among Soviet citizens, Trade Unions, Soviet organizations and societies, and their workers' groups, "Red corners", libraries, reading rooms, play grounds, women's departments, press, "Tableaux Vivants" (Zhivaya Gazeta), wall newspapers on blackboards (Sten gazeta), etc. Individual training of Soviet citizens is generally concentrated in political, professional and similar circles, schools, lectures and short term courses. Kultotdel programs are mapped in advance by meetings, usually three to six per year, where cultural workers of all affiliated Soviet organizations participate and receive instructions for the next working period. These Kultrabotnik (Cultural Worker) conferences are called by the Cultural Commission (Kulturnaya Komissia-Kulthomissia) which in turn is responsible to the Annual Meeting of the SCA and to the Executive Committee during the current year.
12. The Cultural Department is subdivided into sections whose tasks are interlocking and changeable according to the decisions of the Cultural Commission of the SCA. At present the following sections are known to exist:
 - (1) Agitation and Propaganda
 - (2) Lectures (General)
 - (3) Homeland Study (USSR Constitution)
 - (4) Art School (IZO)
 - (5) Press and Publications
 - (6) Theatrical (Tableaux Vivants)
13. Like the Orgotdel, the Kultotdel has also a number of "Brigades" which help the leaders in arranging lectures, courses, exhibitions and celebrations. Lately the Kultotdel organized lectures with the aim of giving those of the local Soviet community who are departing for the USSR the opportunity to learn everything they can about their native land and its people. These well-planned lectures, delivered mostly in the evenings, included all the most important aspects of life in the Soviet Union. The following is a list of lecture titles and places at which, or groups to whom each lecture was given in Shanghai; these titles, selected at random from the Soviet press, may serve as an illustration of the wide range of material used in these indoctrination and information activities:

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"How is your Country Governed?" (Sov. Sport Club)
 "Soviet State and Collective Farms." (Sport Club)
 "The Rights and Duties of a Soviet Citizen" (Wayside Soviet Citizens Club)
 "Discussions About Fatherland" (ASZh-Soviet Women Ass'n.)
 "The Soviet Five-Year Plan" (Soviet Sport Club)
 "Nations of the Soviet Union" (Central Club)
 "Socialist Construction Series" (Central Club)
 "The Government Administration of the Soviet Union" (Bookkeepers Union)
 "Comparison of the Soviet Constitution with Those of Other Countries" (Bookkeepers Union)
 "Use of Stimulants in Fighting Fatigue" (Medics)
 "Heavy Industries of Japan Before and After the War" (Engineers)
 "N V Gogol" (Actors)
 "Marriage and Divorce in the Soviet Union" (Lawyers)
 "The Origin of the Russian Theater" (Stage Workers)
 "Soviet Morale" (Stage Workers)
 "Types of Soviet Property According to Soviet Law" (Lawyers)
 "Political Parties in USA" (Journalists)
 "Courses for Illiterates" (Teachers)
 "The Climate and Geology of our Fatherland" (Wayside Soviet Citizens Club)
 "Sanitation and Hygiene" (Medics)

14. In addition to this information and indoctrination work, the Kultotdel arranged and sponsored, with the cooperation of Orgotdel and member-organizations, celebrations such as Navy Day, Air Force Day, May Day, October Revolution Day, Army Day, etc. and prepared recitals and welcome addresses and other programs for occasional evenings such as the "Welcome Evenings for Visiting Soviet Members of the UNCCO Conference in Shanghai", the "Farewell Evening for Repatriates", etc.
15. The enumeration of Kultotdel's activities would not be complete if the local Soviet press were not mentioned. There are two Soviet or pro-Soviet dailies (Movaya Zhizn--"New Life", and Movosti Dnya--"Daily News") which devote considerable space to the work of the SCA and Soviet life in addition to printing large volumes of Soviet official propaganda from Tass and other Soviet propaganda sources. Besides these two papers there are several bi-monthlies published by Epokha, the pro-Soviet publishing house in Shanghai. Also included in the manifold functions of the Kultotdel is its cooperation with the Russian Orthodox Church (Archbishop Viktor faction), the All-Slav Union (now dormant in Shanghai) and the Jewish Revisionist-Zionist Organization (very active in Shanghai) which publishes its own magazine (Tsagar--"The Struggle") in Russian and English languages. This paper is full of anti-British, anti-American and Soviet-sponsored propaganda.
16. The activities of the Kultotdel follow in many cases the lines of the Agitation and Propaganda Bureau of the VKP(b), also called the Agitprop of the Party. In addition to this, Kultotdel's activities can be traced to the Political Education Division of the VKP(b), Politruk (Political Instruction). From the party operational point of view the Kultotdel is the most important department of the SCA and it has direct liaison with local Soviet representatives.

Education Department (Prosvetitelni Otdel)

17. The Education Department is actually a part of the Kultotdel rather than an independent department. Its functions are limited to management of Soviet schools maintained by the SCA in Shanghai. During the last school year there were three Soviet schools in Shanghai in addition to a kindergarten and children's playground. The department is divided into the following sections:
- (1) Kindergarten and Playgrounds
 - (2) Soviet Grammar School (Sovetskaya Shkola). The Soviet Grammar School has eight grades, about 320 pupils and 12 teachers; tuition (May 1947) was CNY\$50,000 for junior grades and CNY\$100,000 for seniors. Pupils whose parents' annual income was below CNY\$100,000,000 (approximately US\$3500 at the time) (June 1947) were granted free tuition.

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- (3) Soviet Middle School (Srednoye Uchebnoye Zavedeniye). This is a high school type Soviet middle school with an attendance of not over 100 students; tuition is based on the same rules as the Grammar School.
- (4) V.T.C. or Higher Technical Center (Vyshi Technicheski Tsentr). This is a combination Senior Technical High School and Junior College whose students never exceed 50 in number; tuition is based on similar rules as the Grammar School. The future of these schools is questionable because of the large-scale repatriation now in progress.
- (5) Evening Classes. These courses are a part of the Education Department's activities and are held particularly for illiterates. There is a high percentage of illiteracy among the Soviet community in Shanghai. Teachers of all Soviet schools participate actively in the cultural and social life of the community.
- (6) Technical Courses.

18. All school activities are financed by the SCA. Textbooks and other "teaching aids", however, are supplied by the Soviet Government through the local Consulate. The curricula of these local schools conform with those of the USSR.

Social Welfare Department (Otdel Sotsialnoi Pomoshchi or Otdel Sotspomoshchi)

19. This department, usually referred to as Sotspomoshch, functions like most welfare organizations in that its activities are a combination of an employment office and relief. According to press releases and a report made at the Annual Meeting of the SCA over 3,000 relief cases were handled up to June 1947, including the distribution of UNRRA goods, coal, medicines, etc. Since July 1947 the Social Welfare Department has pooled its resources with those of the Repatriation and Health Protection Departments. (See paragraphs 26-31 regarding the financing of the Sotspomoshch). The Sotspomoshch is divided into the following sections:
 - (1) Labor (Employment) Office (Byuro Truda)
 - (2) Social Assistance (Relief)
 - (3) Labor Statistics
 - (4) Burial Assistance
 - (5) Emergency Free Kitchens

Health Protection Department (Otdel Zdravokhraneniya-Zdravotdel)

20. This department was organized after the June 1947 Annual Meeting of the SCA. All activities of this department are financed by the SCA. At present it consists of about eight physicians and twenty trained nurses in addition to a number of nurses' aides and other auxiliary teams (brigades). This department is responsible for the maintenance of the Soviet Polyclinic and Pharmacy in Shanghai. Its hospital facilities are limited to urgent cases. The clinic is equipped with the most modern instruments including a new X-Ray machine. Since the end of July 1947 this department has organized all medical services for the Repatriation Department. Accordingly it handles all inoculations and other medical tests required by both Soviet and Chinese authorities for those traveling from China to the USSR. All repatriation medical assistance is under the direct supervision of Dr. Kalinichenko of the USSR Embassy in Nanking.
21. The Health Protection Department has several sections and corresponding voluntary aid "brigades" of which the most important are:
 - (1) Soviet Polyclinic
 - (2) Medical Assistance
 - (3) Hospitalization
 - (4) Nurses Training
 - (5) Pharmacy
 - (6) Nurses' Aides Training

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Repatriation Department (/7 Repatriatsionny 7/ Otdel or Repotdel)

22. This department presently is the most important and most active, second only to the Health Protection Department. The Repatriation Department was organized immediately after the announcement in June 1947 of the mass repatriation of Soviet citizens to the USSR. According to latest reports this Department has at its disposal over 300 volunteers organized into "brigades" which correspond and perform tasks relating to the below listed sections (Podotdel):
- (1) Administration and Registration (Spravochny Podotdel)
 - (2) Legal (Yuridicheskii)
 - (3) Purchasing (zakupochny) and Distribution (Raspredelitelny)
 - (4) Medical (/7 Sanitarny 7/)
 - (5) Transportation (Transportny)
 - (6) Baggage (Bagazhny Podotdel)
 - (7) Sewing (Poshivochny) and others
23. The Repatriation Department works in close cooperation with the Social Welfare Department, which helps in providing necessities for needy repatriates, and the Health Protection Department, which handles all official medical functions connected with repatriation. The Social Aid Section (Sotspomoshch) of the Social Welfare Department distributed the following items to each of the approximately 300 needy repatriates of the first shipment (August 1947): 1 coat, 1 sweater, 1 suit, 1 blanket, 2 shirts, 2 suits underwear, 2 shoes, 2 pairs stockings, 2 pairs shoes, 2 towels and other necessities; in addition to this, about 60 infants and 70 older children were provided with warm clothing.
24. The repatriates' luggage (approximately 1,300 pounds per person) was handled free of charge from storage to ship. The only expense incurred by the repatriates was that of transportation or delivery charges to the point of storage. The extent of pecuniary aid to repatriates is unknown. The finances of the Repatriation Department are provided from the regular SCA budget and "voluntary" contributions of the wealthier Soviet citizens. At the end of August 1947 the estimate of needs of the Repatriation Department was over CMC 3 billion.

Management and Property Department (Ekonomicheskoe-Khozistvenny Otdel)

25. Under this Department come the management or administration of all properties of the SCA and membership organizations. The Department works in close cooperation with the Sekretariat, the Finance and Planning Department and the Construction Commission. The most important sections of this Department are:
- (1) Property Management
 - (2) Payroll
 - (3) Taxes

Finance and Planning Department (Finansovo-Planovyi Otdel, Finotdel or Finplan)

26. Next to the Sekretariat, the Orgotdel and Kultotdel, the Finotdel is the most important regular office of the SCA. It is charged with conducting the financial affairs of the SCA and the supervision of finance sections of member organizations. It is in turn controlled by the Revision Commission (Rvizionnaya Komissia) of the SCA which reports its findings to the Annual Meeting of delegates. In addition, the Finance Department prepares estimates and budgets according to its own and submitted plans.
27. The Budget of the SCA for the period May 1946-June 1947 consisted of two parts--the Ordinary and the Extraordinary. The Ordinary Budget takes care of current needs of the SCA; the Extraordinary Budget is for construction projects.

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Ordinary Budget: (All figures in CMC)

Income:

Membership fees	493,235,325.00
Coal sales	138,138,050.00
Dance, Concert Tickets	1,757,000.00
Theater Ticket sale	10,112,700.00
Dance Subscriptions	2,966,000.00
Miscellaneous sources	<u>5,200,000.00</u>

Total Income

651,409,695.00

Expenses:

Executive Committee	35,053,850.00
Revision Commission	2,010,000.00
Secretariat (Personnel)	72,697,000.00
Office Expenses	23,284,445.00
General Expenses	<u>12,147,780.00</u>

Sub-Total

145,192,73.00*

* 24.25 of the General Expense Account

Departmental Expenses

Economic and Technical	6,977,000.00
Culture	24,984,000.00
Social Welfare	208,157,000.00*
Rescuing Soviet Orphans to USSR	22,920,795.00**
Education (Schools)	38,959,440.00
Old Pharmacy	3,555,000.00
Arbitration Court Commission	<u>3,931,010.00***</u>

Sub-Total

309,491,805.00

* and ** form 30% of General Expense Account

*** - discontinued

Union Expenses

Soviet Journalists Union	1,144,000.00
Creative Arts Union	15,335,000.00
Miscellaneous	<u>5,477,445.00</u>

Sub-Total

21,957,071.00

Total Expenses

476,641,649.00

Balance

CMC\$174,768,046.00

(Shanghai Note: The quotations for June - August 1957 were:

CMC\$12,000 /official/---US\$1; black market quotations fluctuated from

CMC\$30,000 to 45,000---US\$1).

28. Thirty-six per cent of the ordinary income of the SCU was spent on social welfare, which included the expenses of rescuing children (orphans) to the USSR. Administrative expenses amounted to about 22 per cent of the ordinary budget; in view of the decreasing value of CMC, the Executive Committee of the PCA changed the salaries paid in US dollars to CMC for the members of the Committee and their assistants in order to avoid any further differences between the income and expenses. A part of the Balance, CMC\$160,000,000 was turned over to the Extraordinary Budget for construction purposes.

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29. The expenses of the Extraordinary Budget were as follows (up to June 1947):

Polyclinic	CNC\$525,000,000.00
Soviet Sport Club House	262,000,000.00
Soviet School	484,000,000.00
Soviet Citizens Club (Central)	10,000,000.00
Soviet Citizens Club (Wayside)	10,000,000.00
Total	CNC\$1,295,000,000.00

The balance of the Extraordinary Budget was obtained by special collection and sale of "bricks". (Shanghai Note: "Bricks" are shares sold to raise money for certain community or club projects; probably originated with some building project.)

30. Repatriation expenses, which are not included in this report, will amount to over CNC\$3,000,000,000 (estimate made by the SCA Executive Committee); these expenses are covered by "voluntary" donations made by wealthy Soviet citizens in Shanghai and from other contributions. In August 1947 the Finance Department and the Legal Section of the Repatriation Department organized jointly with the Soviet Lawyers' Union and the Legal Aid Department (Yuridicheskaya Pomoshch) to form an organ whose main function is to represent Soviet citizens who worked for the former Shanghai Municipal Council and the former Shanghai Municipal Police and have money due to them from these organizations. Letters of power of attorney signed by repatriates are turned over to the Soviet Lawyers' Union for further action.
31. The activities of the Finance Department are similar to those described as functions of the Economic and Finance Department (EK) of the VKP(b). The division of the Finance Department of the SCA into sections is not as clearly outlined as in the other departments because of intricate and complicated bookkeeping transactions, accounting, etc. which call for cooperative rather than sectionalized teamwork; in general the sections are as follows:
- (1) Planning and Budget
 - (2) Payroll
 - (3) Cost Finding
 - (4) Dues and Assessment of Members
 - (5) Fund Raising ("Bricks")
 - (6) Auditing

Economic and Technical Department (Construction) (Ekonomicheskoe-Technicheskii Otdel)

32. After the mass repatriation started in July and August 1947 this Department lost its importance. It was originally organized by Soviet technicians to prepare plans for a complete renewal or new construction of premises housing various local Soviet organizations, enterprises and schools. Decisions made by the Construction Commission of the SCA were forwarded to this Department for execution. At the present time the Department is in the process of liquidation; it includes these two sections:
- (1) Construction Planning
 - (2) Work Norms (Efficiency)

Member Organizations

33. The Member Organizations of the SCA include the following:
- (1) Clubs:
 - a. Central Soviet Citizens Club (See Attachment II)
 - b. Wayside Soviet Citizens Club--this Club duplicates almost all activities of the Central Soviet Citizens Club.
 - c. Soviet Sport Club (See Attachment III)

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(2) Associations:

- a. Soviet Trade Association (STA)
- b. Russian Merchant Seamen Association (Soviet) (ARMTF)
- c. Soviet Women's Association (ASZh)--sponsors practical sewing and other domestic art courses. (See Attachment IV).

(3) Societies:

- a. Friends of the Red Cross Society (ODKK)
- b. Physicians Society (CV)

(4) Unions:

- a. Theatrical Workers Union (CRS)--which has successfully presented many plays, most important of which was "The Russian Question" by Siminov.
 - b. Soviet Teachers Union (CSU)
 - c. Soviet Auditors and Bookkeepers Union (CSBUS)--conducts special courses in bookkeeping.
 - d. Soviet Artists Union (CSA)
 - e. Soviet Lawyers Union (CSYu)--members give free legal advice to indigent Soviet citizens.
 - f. Soviet Journalists and Writers Union (CSZhIR)--has engaged in cultural work which has revolved around two separate sections: the Journalists Section and the Writers (and Poets) Section. The Union conducts "literary evenings" during which members of the Union read aloud their own works and those of other authors. The most important contribution of the Soviet Journalists and Writers Union was the publication of segodnya (Today) magazine, even though the first issue of the magazine elicited unfavorable criticism among local Soviets and even among the members of the Union. (Shanghai Note: The following article appeared in the 28 August 1947 issue of Novosti Dnya: "The Soviet Journalists and Writers Union has issued its regular edition of the segodnya. This most recent issue contains a large number of interesting articles, poems and sketches of the life of members of the Soviet colony in Shanghai. One must note that the magazine does not have the shortcomings apparent in other local magazines. For example, it does not ignore completely the culture of the country in which it is published. The magazine has a few poems translated from the Chinese, an interesting article on Chinese modern literary criticism and a wonderful story by the well-known Chinese author, Lu Hsun"). (See Attachment V).
 - g. Soviet Engineers and Technicians Union (CSIT)--sponsors evening radio courses held at the Soviet Sport Club in addition to lectures given by members on technical questions.
 - h. Medical Workers Union (OIR)--sponsors courses for nurses and nurses' aides. Members of this Union give many lectures on sanitation, hygiene and first aid.
 - i. Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union (OROR)
 - j. Creative Art Workers Union (LAC)--maintains an Art School with about 40 students.
- (5) Others:
- Russki (Russian) Ballet (RB)
 - Far East Exports Circle (KV)

Cooperating Organizations

34. The most important Cooperating Organizations include the following:

- (1) Russian Orthodox Mission in China, Shanghai Branch (indirect) (Archbishop Viktor faction). Contrary to general belief in Shanghai the Russian Orthodox Church headed by Archbishop Viktor is in possession of only one church out of the five in Shanghai. Viktor is a member of the newly reinstated Moscow Russian Orthodox Synod. Ironically as it may appear Viktor's faction has permission to conduct religious services in the Tsar Nikolai II Memorial Church in Shanghai, built by local White Russians after the murder of the Tsar by the Bolsheviks. The Cathedral and the rest of the Russian churches in Shanghai are still in the hands of the White Russian emigrant community. Clergy of this pro-Soviet Russian Orthodox Church participated in all Soviet activities sponsored by the SCA and its member organizations, including the blessing of departing repatriates on board the "SS. Ilich".
- (2) All-Slav Committee. The All-Slav Union, formerly very active in Shanghai, has ceased to operate for the time being; however, during its inauguration and a short period thereafter, this Union had very close ties with the SCA.

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(3) Jewish Zionist Organization (Prith Trumpledor and Lotar), Jewish revisionist organization, the majority of whose members are Russian Jewish people, many of whom possess Soviet passports. (Shanghai Note: According to articles in the British-owned North China Daily News in Shanghai, the "Bitar is an underground organization in Palestine").

(4) Sino-Soviet Friendship Association

(5) Papers:

Novaya Zhizn (New Life)

Novosti Dnya (Daily News)

and others

(6) Bookstores:

Epokha Bookstore

First Bookstore

International Bookstore

Rozan's Bookstore

and other foreign language bookstores on a commission basis.

Explanation of Charts

(Shanghai Note: The following is a list of the five attached charts:

Attachment I SCA--General Structure, Organization and Lines of Control and Responsibility

Attachment II Soviet Citizens Club (Central)

Attachment III Soviet Sport Club

Attachment IV Soviet Authors Association

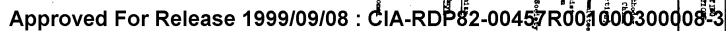
Attachment V Soviet Journalists and Writers Union

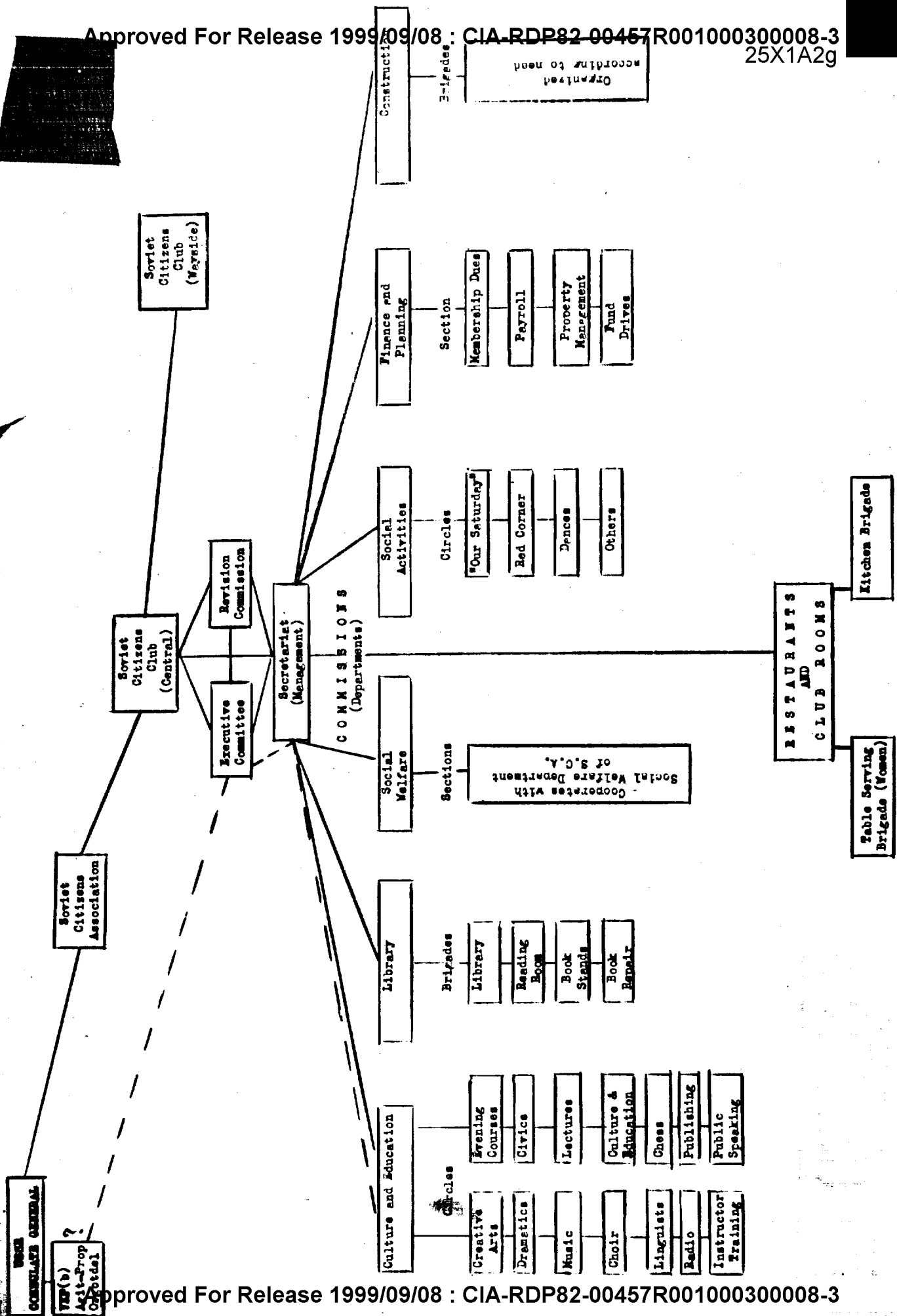
The responsibility and control to the USSR Consulate General is indicated in each chart. The dotted lines represent covert party (VKP(b)) (Soviet) control and influence as analyzed by source, based on information presently available. (See paragraph 4). Attachment I shows the over-all set-up; the other attachments represent detailed breakdowns of four major organizations of the SCA).

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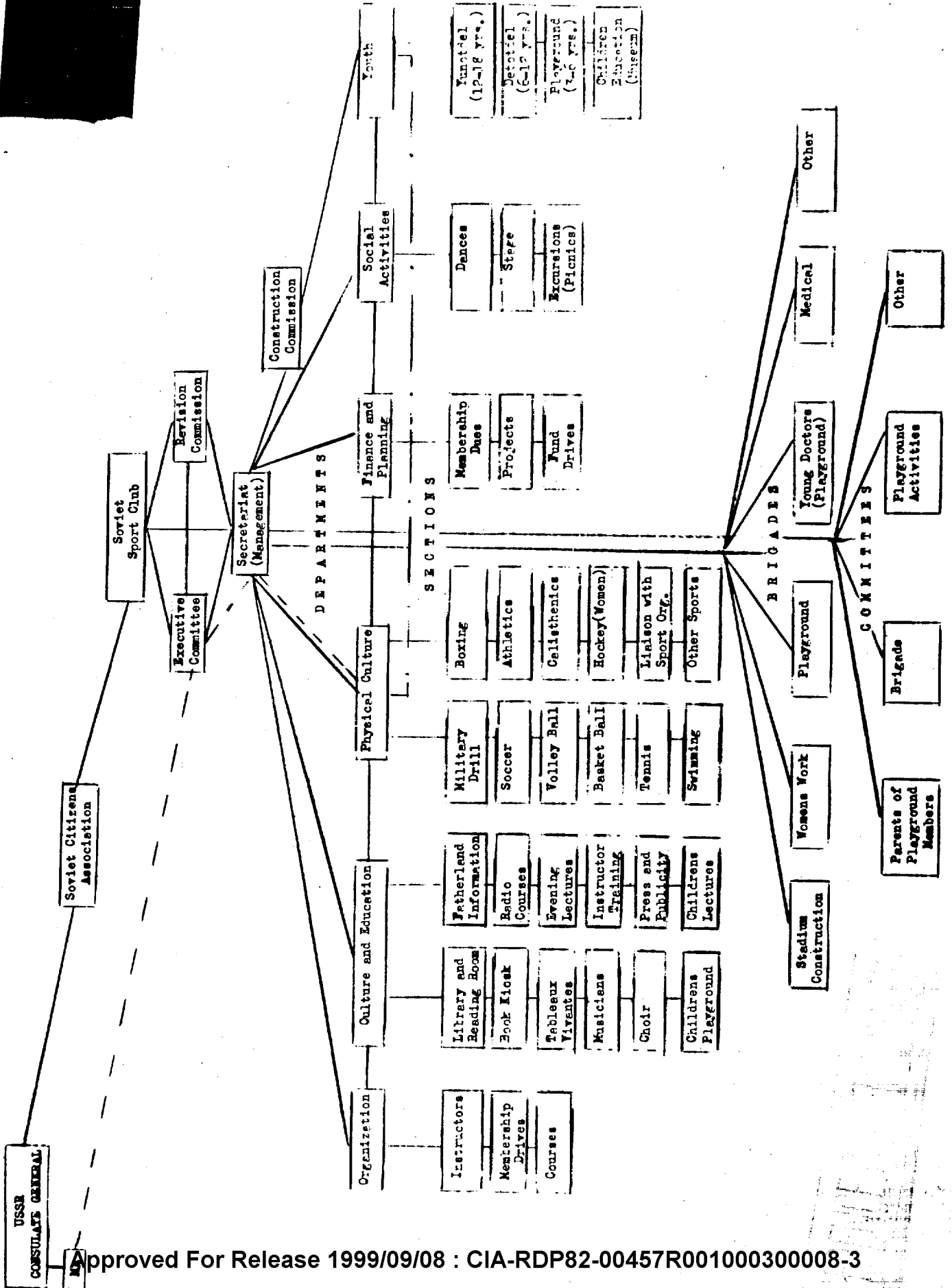




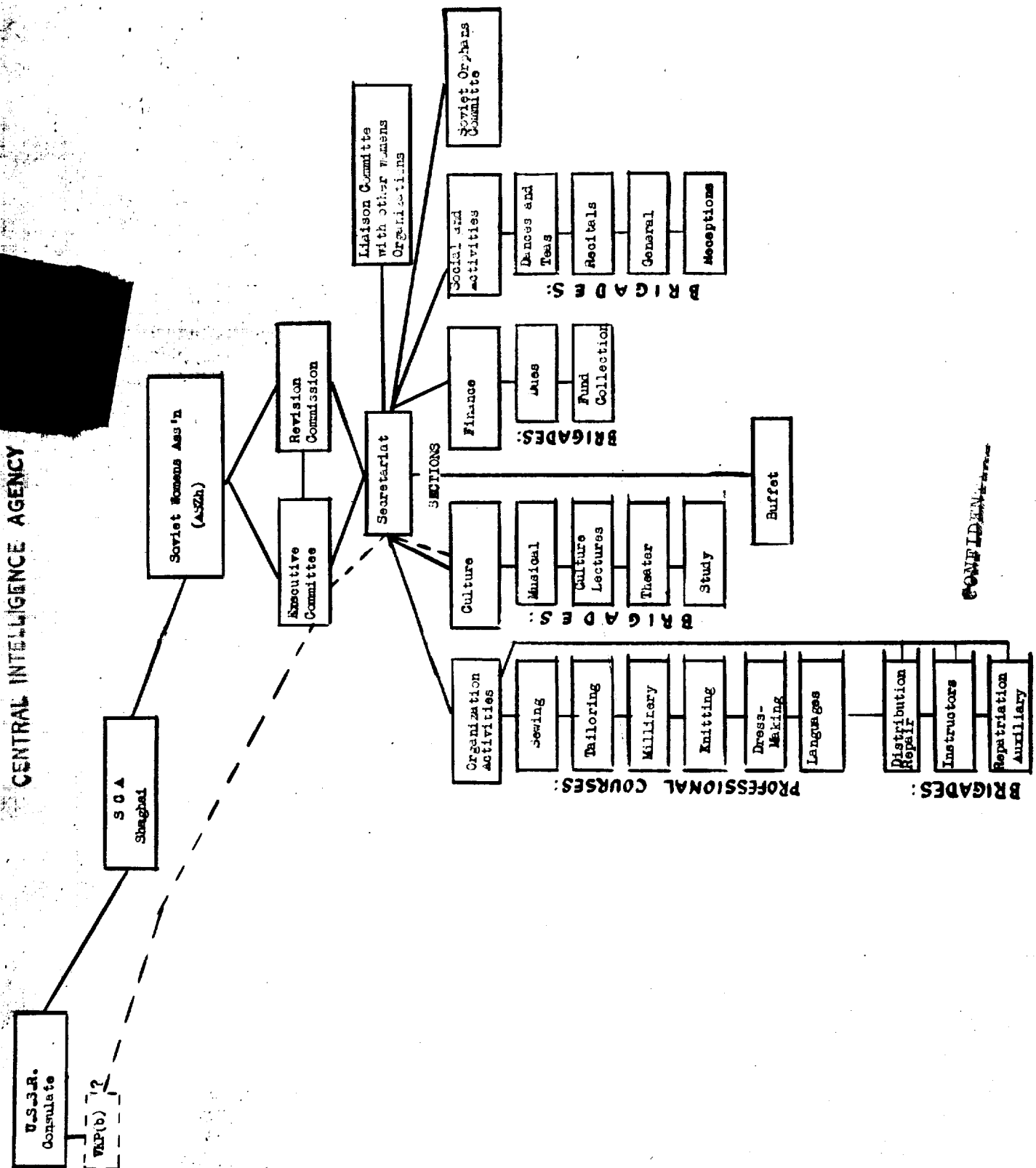
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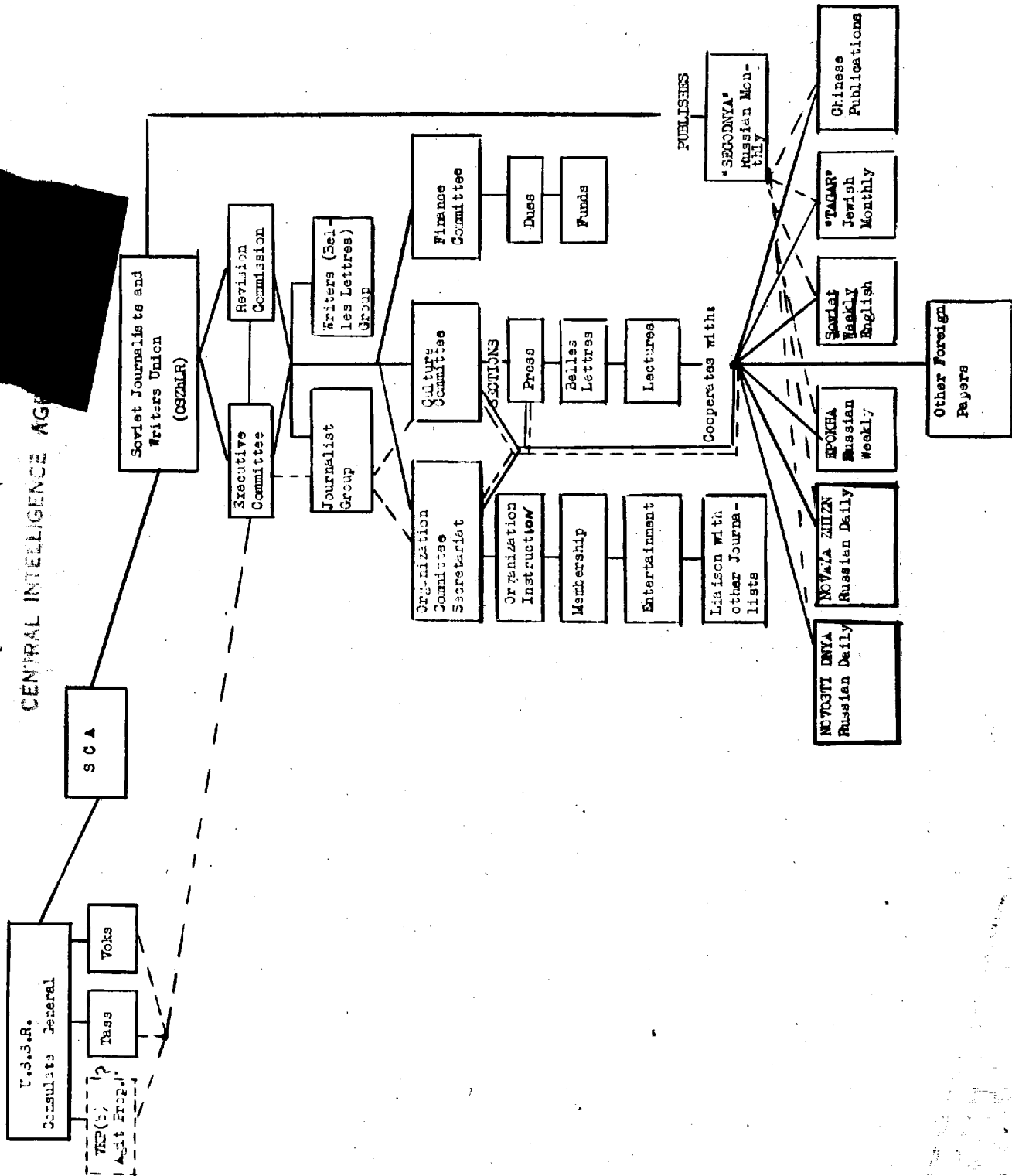
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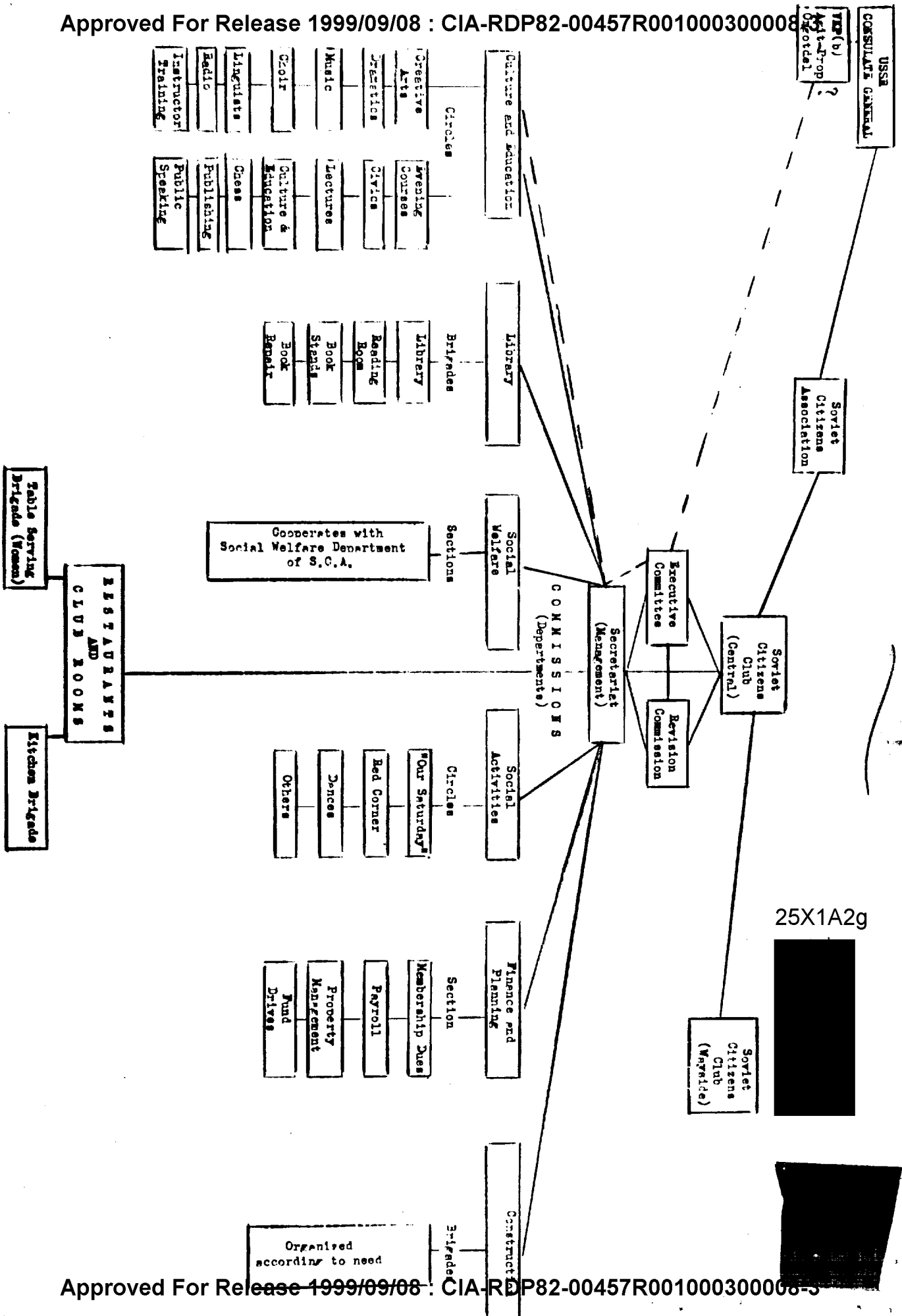
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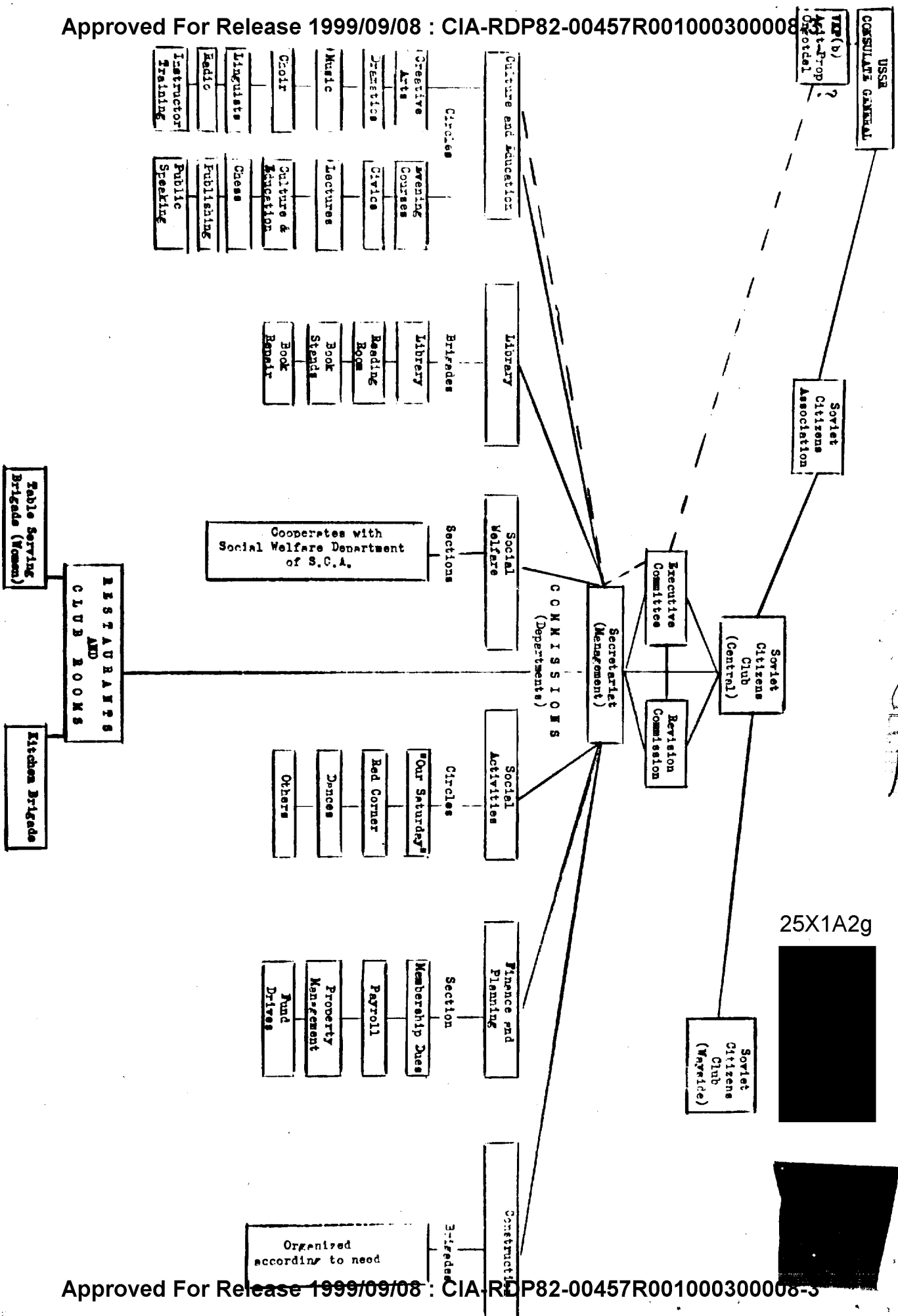
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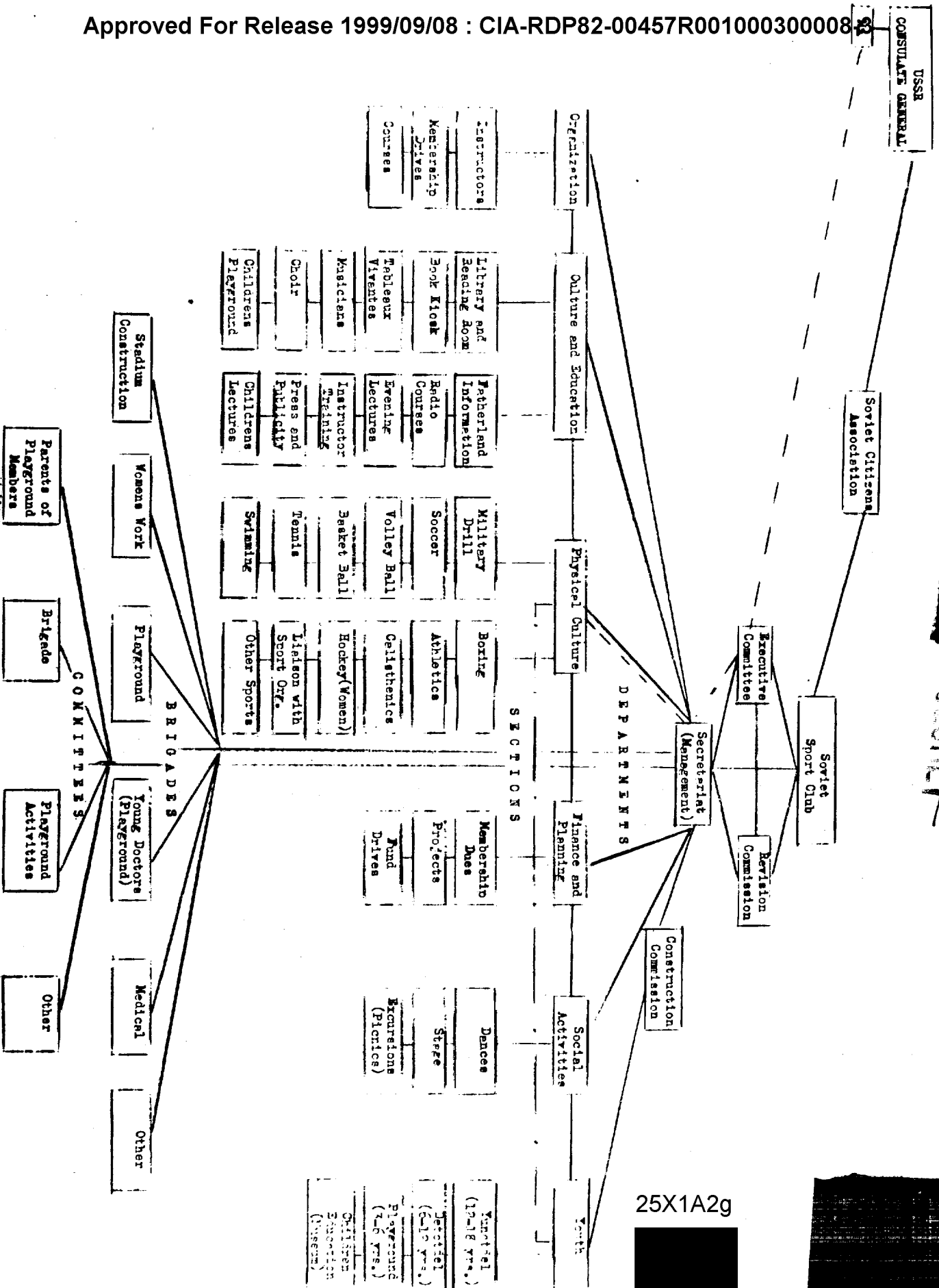
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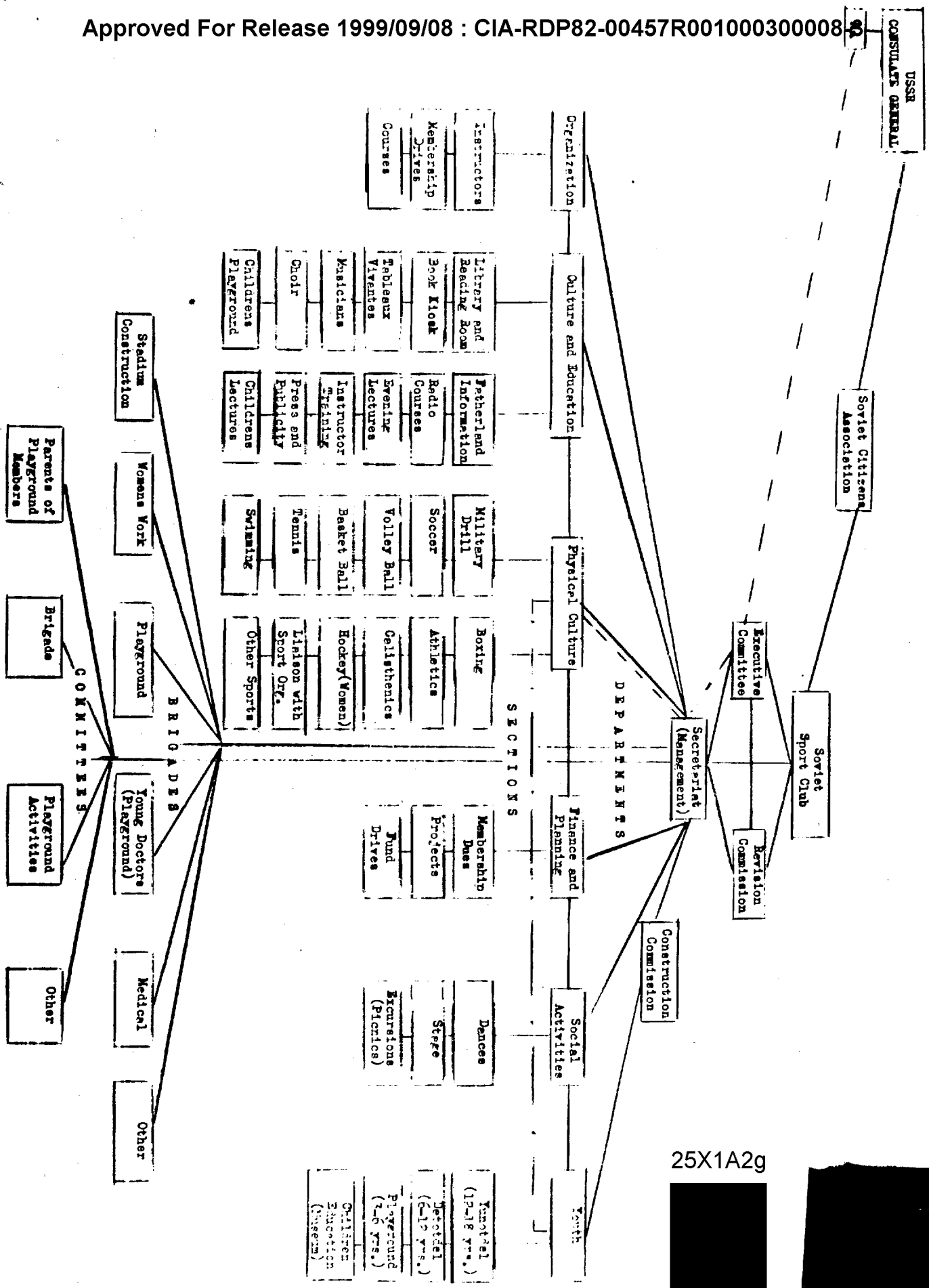
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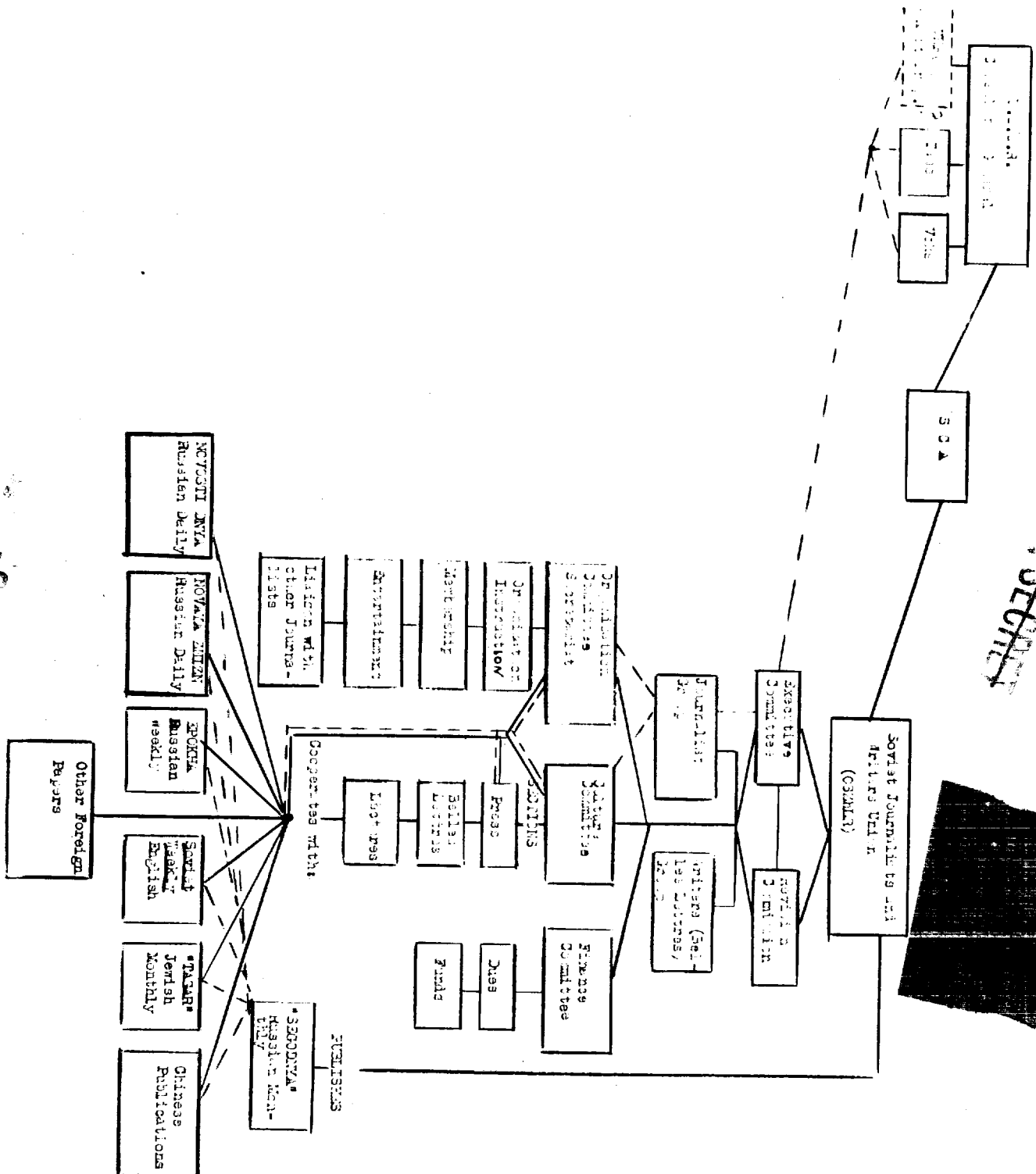
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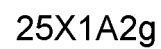
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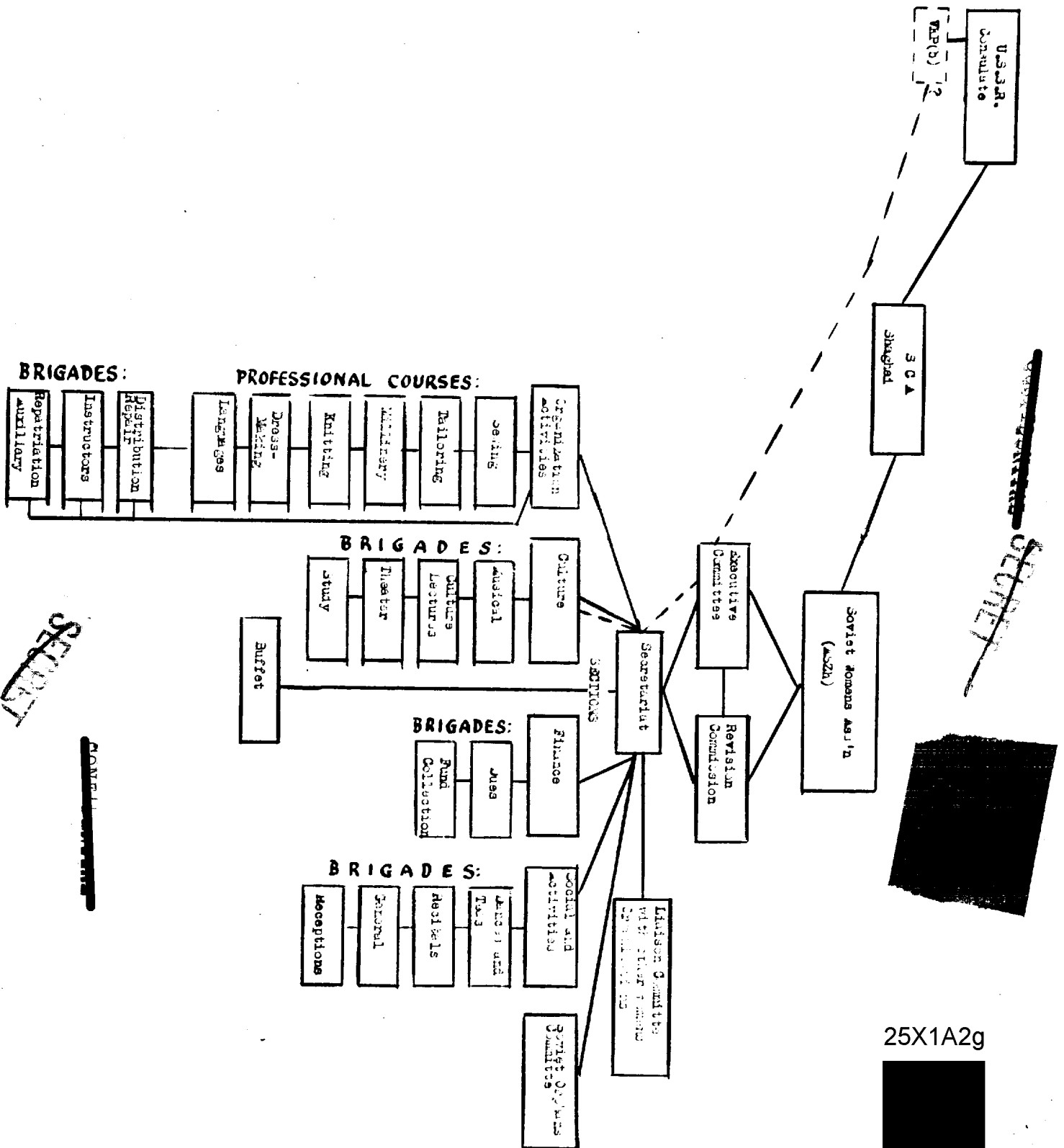
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